

(Japanese patent application laid open No. 55-10412)

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a block diagram of an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 shows a transmission loss characteristics diagram of an optical fiber obtained.

Reference Numerals

1--- container, 2--- support rod, 3--- rotary pulling device, 4--- core glass-forming burner, 5--- clad glass-forming burner, 6--- exhaust gas processor, 7--- cylindrical porous glass sintered body, 8--- heater, 9--- heater for converting into transparent glass, 10--- liquid Cl-contg. cpd., 11--- liquid holder, 12, 13--- gating valve, 14--- thermal decomposition furnace, 15--- quartz tube, 16--- by-product pig bucket, 17--- filter for removing solid by-product, 18--- duct, A--- characteristic of an optical fiber dehydrated by an embodiment of the present invention, B--- characteristic of an optical fiber when dehydration is not carried out, O--- characteristic in case of dehydrating by normal chlorine gas, 20--- transmission loss, 21--- wavelength

Page 2, upper left column

"It is considered that a porous glass sintered compact is converted into transparent glass by exposing the porous glass sintered compact in an atmosphere including Cl-containing compound vapor generated from a liquid Cl-containing compound which is easy to use  $\text{SiO}_4$ ,  $\text{OO}_4$ ,  $\text{Sol}_2$ , etc. to obtain the same effects with a dehydration action by a chlorine gas, and heating the porous glass sintered compact. In this instance, a mix of a transmission metal compound can be avoided. However, when a Cl-containing compound is thermally decomposed, a by-product generated with chlorine gas, for example, carbon (O) in case of  $\text{OO}_4$  or silicate (Si) in case of  $\text{SiO}_4$  has a defect that a furnace for converting into transparent glass is pollution deteriorated and an adverse effect on optical transmission characteristics by being mixed into a glass host material for an optical fiber."